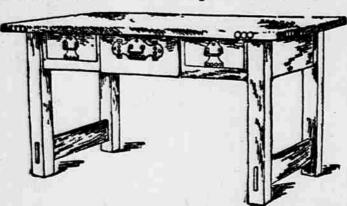
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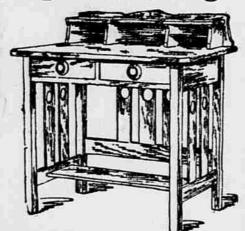
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TEN FLOORS OF SAMPLES ALL MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.



WINNER OF NATIONAL CHESS TOURNAMENT

HAS BEEN PLAYING GAME FIFTEEN YEARS.



GROUP OF CHESS PLAYERS IN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT. Left to right, rear row: E. R. Forster, treasurer of Seventh Chess Congress; Louis Uedeman, Chicago; Doctor E. W. Shrader, Moberly, Mo.; E. E. Kemeny, Chicago; Stasch Mlotkowski, Philadelphia.

Front row: Louis Elsenberg, Chicago; Max Judd, St. Louis; Frank Marshall, New York; G. I. Schweitzer, New York; Charles Jaffe, New York; Ed Schrader, St. Louis .

Frank J. Marshall, who won the national chess tournament at the Missouri Athletic Club last week, has been playing chess since he was 12 years old. He was born in New York on August 21, 1877, His parents removed to Montreal, Canada, later, where, at the age of 12 years, he learned to play chess.

At the age of 15 years he had won the championship of the Montreal Chess Club and was looked upon as being one of the strongest players of that section of the country.

Manhattan Chess Club championship and the title of the New York State Chess has been playing the title of the New York State Chess played off.

Marshall has also won matches from 8. T. Johnson of Chicago and R. Loman, W. Ward and J. Mortimer of London. A series of games with Teichmann likewise resulted in his favor.

The chess followers were astonished at his playing when he entered the French capital contest.

Doctor Lanker, who won the first prize, lost his only game in the tournament to Marshall, and he also defeated Pilisbury, who won second honors in the contest.

Manhattan Chess Club chess (sub chess tournament, after which he went to Paris in 1900.

It was then that he began to be looked upon as a champion and began his international career in earnest.

The chess followers were astonished at his playing when he entered the French capital contest.

Doctor Lanker, who won the first prize, lost his only game in the tournament to Marshall is not an ordinary player. He also won trained at man of clever original ideas and does not fear to carry them into practice even who won second honors in the contest.

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and was looked upon as being one of the strongest players of that section of the

ountry.
In 1885 he returned to New York and oined the Brooklyn Chess Club, and asfront in the club's continuous tourna-

The New York State Chess Association held a junior championship in 1887, and this was won by Marshall, defeating L Karpinski, the crack player of that time. Later, however, Marshall was beaten in the Brooklyn Chess Club's championship

the Brooklyn Chess Club's championship fournament by Napier.

"Napier went down to defeat at the hands of Marshall a year later, and in 1839 the latter decided to go to London to compete in the minor tournament of the interna-ficual congress there, being barred from

In this tournament he beat such men as farco and Mieses and won the first prize, aving lost but one game. After his re-um to the United States he won the

After his showing in the French tourns-After his showing in the French tournamen he was recognized as a player of some class, though an uncertain one in the great meeting of the masters.

Marshall competed in the four Monte Carlo tournaments. He finished tenth in the 1901 meeting and the next year finished one piace better. The same year at Hanover he tied for ninth and tenth places and a year later in the third Monte Carlo contest he sgain was placed in ninth place.

contest he again was placed in ninth place.

Being a fine gambit player, he won second prize in the special gambit tournament at Vienna in 1906, finishing next to Tschigorin, distancing such men as Pilisbury and Maroczy.

In the fourth Monte Carlo tournament, held this year, and limited to six players, he lost the first prize by refusing to draw with Maroczy in the last game and playing on to defeat.

Losing this place cost him the second prize, inasmuch as Schlechter was enabled to slip in ahead of him.

The Rice gambit tournament at the same place resulted in a tie between Marshall

KILLED HIMSELF WHILE ON THE WAY TO JAIL

REPUBLIC SPECIAL his attempt to kill his wife, Charles E. Clark, a young man, of West Park, drank carbolic acid while being taken to fail by Chief of Police Steelman, and died at the station-house twenty minutes later.

but fearing for her life, the wife had bolt Steelman arrived just as the man was smashing in the door. On the way to the police station. Clark threatened to kill the officer, and a desperate fight followed. Clark was subdued and went along quietly until a dark spot made it possible for him to swallow the poison.

Remember everything is free to all placing themselves under treatment

at once, regardless of the nature or complication of the case—all chronic diseases will be treated absolutely free until cured—no charge except for

WILL ALL BE TREATED FREE-HO MONEY FOR TREATMENT.

There will be nothing to pay but the cost of the medicines; it will be reduced to the lowest possible price in order to enable all who are afflicted with any catarrhal affection whatever, whether of the head, throat, stomach, bronchia or lungs, to obtain perfect and permanent cure. The most stubborn and complicated case will not exceed \$5 per month.

HUNDREDS WILL BE CURED FOR \$3.00. HEAD NOISES CURED.

GREAT TONTO DAM

Arizona's Engineering Marvel Will Irrigate Millions of Arid Acres.

MODEL EXHIBITED AT FAIR.

Colossal Masonry Soon to Produce the Largest Artificial Body of Water in the World.

"Adam is building."

The lay mind at once reverts to some stick and mud dam of its youth that turned a wonderful river into a limitless ocean, capable of holding at least two ships made of shingles, with the water so deep that the trousers had to be rolled quite to the knees of the daring mariner. What survivor of normal childhood does ot have such a memory?

In constructing a huge masonary dam, as in all other great civil engineering feats, a vast amount of preliminary work must be done before a single rock can be laid in its bed of cement mortar. The Government has been actively en-"in building a dam" at Tonto Basin, eighty miles northeast of Phoenix, Ariz., for over a year. This is the first work started under the act of Congress appropriating \$15.00,000 for the reclamation of arid lands. This dam will represent the greatest water storage enterprise in the world, as it will produce the largest artificial body of water ever known. Although the Nile reservoir covers a larger area, it is only a few feet deep, while the Tonto will be in places over 200 feet in depth.

the Tonto will be in places over 200 feet in depth.

There are complete relief maps and models of this great enterprise in the north corner of the Government building at the World's Fair, and they are constantly surrounded by an interested crowd.

The undertaking found its inception in the work of an old blue mare who held an unvarying record of six miles an hour. In 1889 the Board of Supervisors of Maricopa County, which embraces the wonderfully fertile fields of Sait River Valley, voted an appropriation to promote water storage interests.

They sent John R. Norton, a practical rancher, and James H. McClintock, a newspaper man, since a Major of Rough Rider fame, to explore for a reservoir site. They took with them a surveyor, astride of an old blue mare, which could be relied on to travel exactly six miles an hour. Her work was quite accurate enough to suit the surveyor, and, with her aid, the present site was measured and surveyed.

SELECTING THE SITE.

Since then the flow of the river has been kept measured, and data gathered that proved, when the appropriation was made, proved, when the appropriation was made, that at Tonto was the best place to try the initial experiment under the act.

The flow of the river is so variable that it cannot without water storage be depended on to irrigate the amount of land in the valley susceptible to cuitivation. This variableness is shown in the bridge wrecks that, through some strange coincidence of fate, occurred at exactly the same spot at different times. One was caused by a defective span; underneath are only dry sond and bleached rocks. At another time the water twisted the Iron rails around like ribbons.

While the Government is advancing the money for the dam, it will be ultimately repaid by the land owners, who have signed contracts to that effect. Nearly 1... (80,000 has been spent on the preliminary work.

If as is estimated, an additional \$2,000.000.

work.

If, as is estimated, an additional \$2.000,000 is required for building the dam, this will be scarcely more than \$15 an acre, to be vaid in ten yearly installments, after the completion of the dam.

The storage of water will keep pace with construction, so that the great benefit the Government is bestowing on this community will be immediately realized.

The reasonic will be highly miles long—

nity will be immediately realized.

The resevoir will be thirty miles long—eighteen miles up Sait River and twelve miles up the Tonto—and four miles wide. It will drain an area of 6,000 square miles of mountains, mainly covered with dense forests.

It will drain an area of 5.200 square nines of mountains, mainly covered with dense forests.

The dam site is 800 rards below the mouth of the outlet canyon, at the junction of the rivers. The dam will be built with a crown pointed upstream.

It will be about 225 feet through at the base, and 25 feet through at the base, tapering to a 16-foot realway at the top, over which will pass a United States mall highway. At the dam site the canyon is only 200 feet wide at the base of the dam and 400 feet at its top.

The dam will be built of rocks weighing up to twelve tons, full riortar loid in Portland cement mortar, and water tight. The bed rock strain the upstream, making sliding impossible, while the dam will be on so massive a scale that it will become a veritable part of the towreing mountains that surround the reservoir site, and enduring against any pressure the element could ever bring against it.

SECURING THE LAND.

SECURING THE LAND. What will ultimately be the bottom of the reservoir is now studded with beautiful ranches whose purchase was one of the first moves made by the Water Usars' Association, which, through Frank P. Parker, secretary, is attending to the local business. Their purchase was a matter resulving great dulquacy, and was accomplished by Charles P. Mullin before their owners suspected for what they were accomplished by Charles P. Mullin before their owners suspected for what they were intended. As Mr. Mullin has large cattle and landed interests in the vicinity his purchases aroused no suspicion, otherwise a prohibitory value might have been placed on land and complications resulted. Actual construction on the dam will be-gin in the early summer. The preliminary work includes the in-stallation of sawmills that are now run-ning uncovered an electric plant and a statistion of sawmills that are now run-ning uncovered, an electric plant and a cement mill that are on the ground, the building of a power canal fifteen miles long, 100 miles of difficult mountain reads, telephone lines, piping water three miles for domestic nurposes, a cable car line, derricks, blacksmith shops and many minor industries.

The line of work extends for eighty-five less from a point forty-two miles east Phoenix to the sawmill sites in the art of the Sierras Anchas meaning wide mountains.

Camps have been established all along this line and the domestic problems are scarcely second in difficulty to those of the engineer or mechanic.

The supplies for the big camps near the dam site are handled from a little commissary tent on the hillside.

The commissary clark leads a buser and The supplies for the but and an altitle commissary tent on the hillside.

The commissary clerk leads a busy and exciting life, rushing outdoors every few minutes to preserve his life from the locks from the blasting above, listening to the complaints from the men in charge of the various camps and chasing his zadabout cat home between times.

Government supplies are plentiful, but their distribution is sometimes erratic and often slow in coming.

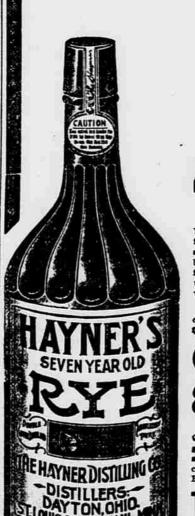
The managers of the camps are practical, competent men and send in their orders for food supplies, tools, powder and fuse in plenty of time, then wait while the head of the commissary at headquarters sits down at his table and figures. How much so many men should ear in so many hours if they use so many feet of fuse to let off so many pounds of blasting powder in heild no many miles of road with so many tools, between sunrise and sunset, when the days are so many hours long, is a problem that will make the reports to Washington exceedingly complicated.

LEE HOMESTEAD SURVIVES IN ITS OLD SIMPLICITY.

The proper ripening or aging of whiskey depends on the care and method of storage. Our warehouses are of the most modern and improved style, constructed entirely of brick and steel and equipped with the hot air system of heating and ventilating, which keeps the whiskey at a uniform temperature the year around. As a result our seven-year-old is as fully matured as fourteen-year-old aged in the ordinary way, and it's better, too, for an uneven temperature of extreme heat and cold destroys the quality.

During the entire process of distillation, from the time it is stored in barrels in our warehouses until, seven years later, it is bottled and shipped, from the very grain we buy to the whiskey you get, HAYNER WHISKEY is under the watchful care of ten government officials who have entire charge of our plant. It goes direct from our distillery to you with all its original strength, richness and flavor, carries a UNITED STATES REGISTERED DISTILLER'S GUARANTEE of PURITY and AGE and saves the dealers' enormous profits. Is it any wonder, then, that we have over a quarter of a million satisfied customers? You'll be one, too, if you will only try it. Your money back if you're not satisfied. If you don't want four quarts yourself, get a friend to join you.

DIRECT FROM OUR DISTILLERY TO YOU. SAVE DEALERS' PROFITS. PREVENTS ADULTERATION



HAYNER VHISK

We will send you FOUR FULL QUART BOTTLES OF HAYNER SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE FOR \$3.20, and we will pay the express charges. Try it and if you don't find it all right and as good as you ever used or can buy from anybody else at any price, then send it back at our expense and your \$3.20 will be returned to you by next mail. Just think that offer over. How could it be fairer? If you are not perfectly satisfied, you are not out a cent. Better let us send you a trial order. We ship in a plain sealed case, no marks to show what's inside. If you don't want four quarts yourself, get a friend to join you,

Orders for Arisona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington or Wyoming must be on the basis of 4 quarts for \$4.00, by Express Prepaid, or 20 quarts for \$16.00, by Freight Prepaid.

If you call at our store or telephone your order, we will sell you ONE QUART at 80 CENTS, if you don't care to buy more at a time. We deliver goods free of charge to any part of the city, in plain packages. If you are not satisfied with the whiskey after you have sampled it, bring it back, or we'll call for it, and your money will be refunded. We have both phones-Kinloch

Offices and shipping depots also at Dayton, Ohio, St. Paul, Minn. Atlanta, Ga. Distillery at Troy, Ohio. Established 1866.



Dr. Meyers' Staff of Physicians.

confined to the SINGLE or IMMORAL; but such is not the case. They often invade the MARRIED CIRCLE to an ALARMING extent; although, perhaps, the original disease might have been contracted in the forgotten past, but through neglect or bad treatment it has been lurking in the system for months and years, and will, sooner or later, break out into sores, bad legs, a dryness and soreness of the throat, pimples, and itchings on the breast and head. There will be frequently a dry headache, with dimness of sight, great lowness of spirits, with aches and pains in the limbs, particularly in the legs and thighs. In many cases there will be a slight scalding of the water at times, with a twitching and twinging in the urinary passage, and very often some PAIN in the discharge of water. It seldom happens that two people are affected alike; but in each and every one suffering from disorders which have their origin in "maladies of indiscretion" some of the above-mentioned symptoms will be found.

We are Specialists for Diseases and Weaknesses of MEN and MEN ONLY. OUR TREATMENT thereughly searches out these troublesome diseases, purifies and renews the blood, strengthens and invigorates the nervous system and restores the patient to sound and perfect health. And, furthermore, we have such firm confidence in our NEW METHORS and TREATMENT that we are willing to cure our patients under an ABSOLUTE QUARANTEE of

WE MEAN THIS MOST EMPHATICALLY. IT IS FOR YOU-FOR EVERYBODY.

Lost Power Restored (According to Age) 14 to 60 Days. Private Diseases (Recently Contracted) 4 Days. Varicocele (Without an Operation) 10 to 30 Days. Blood Poison (Ne Mercury or Potash) 30 to 90 Days. Kidney and Bladder Troubles (Either Acute or Chronic) 15 to 40 Days. Rupture (Without Knife or Injection) 30 to 45 Days.

Piles (No Cutting, No Burning or Ligature) 5 to 30 Days. CONSULTATION FREE AND INVITED. Our reputation and work are not of a mushroom growth, nor are they the experience of one man. In complicated cases the entire staff consults without extra charge, thus getting the knowledge of five instead of one. We are incorporated and chartered by the State of Missouri, and our reliability cannot be questioned. Write if you cannot call. All correspondence strictly confidential and all replies sent in plain envelopes. Inclose 3-cent stamp to insure reply. OFFICE HOURS—9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Evenings, 6:30 to 8:00, Sundays, 9 a. m. to 13 noon.

Dr. Meyers & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

forebears. Chief among these stands out Pope's Creek. It is, however, a recorded fact that Robert E. Lee was herein bap-Richard Henry Lee.

the colony, and later was appointed Governor.

Another Colonial structure of that section and associated with it is the old for and associated with it is the old for and associated with it is the old for and associated with it is section and associated with it is the old for an associated with it is the ol

Richard Henry Lee.

Stratford on the Potomac, as it stands out in the glow of an autumnal sun, is one of the best preserved of the old Colontal homes of Virginia. It is a pile of English brick constructed somewhat in form of a flattened letter H. It is ruggedly simple and unique in architecture from the high basement to two clusters of chimneys on the roof. No ornamental feature of architecture or of decoration beautifies or mars its simplicity. It stands squarely on its own firm foundation, as did its builders and inhabitants.

Stratford was built by Thomas Lee, fifth son of Richard Lee, whose father, Colonel Richard Lee, was the first of his family to come to Virginia. He came from Shropshire, England, in 1641, forced by his loyalty to the royal cause to abandon his native land. Thomas Lee built Stratford in the early years of the Eighteenth Century, naming it after his English estate. It was burned down, but with the aid of 180,000 from Queen Charlotte it was rebuilt in its original pattern in 1729. Thomas Lee was President and commander in chief of the colony, and later was appointed Governor.

Another Colonial structure of that seed.

ter with ease.

Two brick-paved aisles transect transept and nave. The latter leads to the railed chancel, which holds the altar and font. A modern pulpit and deak are half way up the aisle, and so situated that the minister may be in the center of the congregation. Two square, many paned windows light the edifice and a gallery at the rear of the transept provides seating capacity for colored persons.

The church stands in a well-shaded cemetery, wherein repose the bones of the departed flock of the neighborhood. Surrounding the churchyard is a brick wall. This was recently put in repair by persons interested in its welfare.

During the War of 1812 Teocomics.

SEES HIS PICTURE, DESERTS.

Captain's Clerk Steals a March on a Reform Warden.

Norfolk, Va., Oct. 22.-C. Van Houtten, a yeoman attached to the United States

ecciving ship Franklin, who, in consid-

receiving ship Franklin, who, in consideration of his being a stenographer, was acting as a clerk to the captain, has deserted. It was learned that Van Houtten, who had the privilege of opening the business letters addressed to the captain, found in the mail a letter of inquiry to the captain in regard to himself, giving a description as well as a picture, and stating that he had been paroled from the State Reform School at Huntington, Pa., and had jumped his parole.

IF YOU BEGIN TREATMENT BEFORE OCT. 31 ONLY EIGHT MORE DAYS IN WHICH TO BEGIN!



ELECTRICITY

ASTHMA CURED.

CATARRH, ASTHMA AND DEAFNESS

Dear Doctor: I must say that your treatment for catarrh and deafness worked like a charm in my case. I was so deaf that I couldn't hear a train of cars 100 feet away, but now I can hear the tick of a clock all over a 20x30-foot room. I consider that I am perfectly cured, as I think I can hear just as good as I ever could. The noises in my head are gone, and if my neighbors and friends have a like trouble I will refer them to you. Many, many thanks, Doctor, for your curing me.

Yours with great respect,
Edward Bowers, Springfield, Mo.

LUNGS CURED. Mr. Harry Thomas, No. 1845 Treadley Ave., East St. Louis, Ill., was cured of a bad case of bronchitis, which had extended into the lungs, and, in speaking of his case, said: "My trouble started from a cold which extended into my bronchial tubes and lungs. I would take spells of coughing and choking until I was completely worn out. I lost flesh and strength until I had to give up my position. After a short course of the Powell treatment I am completely cured. I can never say enough in praise of the way they treated me." Heary Mayer, 2013 Rutger Street, ays: "I have had asthma all my life; build not lie down; constant wheezing and coughing; was always weak and hin in flesh. Could scarcely breather tall in damp weather. Doctor Powell ured me of all the above symptoms."

POWELL MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Matte and Olive Sta., ST. LOUIS, MO.